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# AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

## THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

ABOVE the signatures of Moorfield Storey, president, and Irving Winslow, secretary, the Anti-Imperialist League sends to us the following:

The Anti-Imperialist League maintains with faith and courage its special work of obtaining, by the establishment of Philippine independence, relief from the anomalous and dangerous responsibility of holding and defending remote "possessions." But the situation calls for the application to affairs in the Western Hemisphere of the doctrines which the League upholds, and demands a protest against a drift which menaces the peace and safety of the Republic. No spheres of influence, protectorates, or trusteeships should be undertaken here by the United States acting alone, promoting, as they must, jealousy, distrust, and disorder.

For the maintenance of honorable international relations the Anti-Imperialist League looks with fervent hope to the development of the Pan American Union, which, under one or another name, has had for a quarter of a century the unquestioned support of our leading statesmen, and which should secure joint action by the great nations of America on all questions of international importance arising in the Western Hemisphere. This co-operation with other American nations has been resorted to during the past year in dealing with the lamentable difficulties of Mexico, and the League earnestly urges the adoption of a similar course in the critical situation which exists in other American countries, as San Domingo, Nicaragua, Haiti, and Panama.

The League urges the early adoption of some proper treaty with Colombia to settle the bitter controversy which has embarrassed so long her relations with the United States. In the interest of justice and amity the League urges careful scrutiny of any treaty like that between the United States and Honduras, which has for several years been under consideration. The League urges a prompt granting of citizenship to the unfortunate inhabitants of Porto Rico, as repeatedly recommended by all parties in successive official reports.

That the withdrawal of the United States forces from the Philippine Islands entails the duty of negotiating their neutralization is the policy adhered to by the League, this neutralization to be negotiated in advance by combination with other nations interested—a policy analogous to that recommended for dealing with American questions as above mentioned—which solution of the Philippine problem may be expected to receive world-wide approbation like the withdrawal heretofore of the United States from Cuba.

## INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

According to the annual report of Dr. Christian L. Lange, the secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union, the European war has practically suspended the operations of the union in all the belligerent nations, nor is it likely that they can be resumed until peace is restored. Once the war is over, the functions and the opportunities of the Interparliamentary Union will become more important than ever before in its history. In the meanwhile it is vitally important that the national groups in the neutral nations shall preserve their organizations intact and increase their membership and influence.

This is particularly true of the United States group. In 1914 the President of the United States extended an official invitation to the Interparliamentary Union to meet in this country in 1915, as authorized by the diplomatic and consular appropriation act of that year. The Nineteenth Conference, called at Stockholm, Sweden, August 19-21, 1914, was necessarily postponed upon the outbreak of the European war. It is the general expect-

tation in Europe that this postponed Nineteenth Conference, whenever it can be held, will meet in the United States in response to the invitation of 1914. There is every reason why the first conference after this interruption shall be held in the United States, the chief of the neutral nations. The United States is obviously the country in which the Interparliamentary Union can meet to the best advantage, when the opportunity arises to resume its activities, and to bind up the wounds of the European conflict.

To this end the present session of Congress will be asked to renew the invitation, and again to vote the necessary appropriation to hold the Nineteenth Conference in the United States.

In the Sixty-third Congress there were enrolled in its membership 37 Senators and 244 Representatives out of a total of 531 in both houses. It will be a demonstration of the profound desire of the Sixty-fourth Congress for an early cessation of hostilities and a speedy restoration of the friendly relations existing between the principal parliaments of the world if the membership in both houses can be greatly increased. The president of the American group, Mr. James L. Slayden, has sent an invitation to each Senator and Member of Congress to join the Interparliamentary Union. The first meeting of the American group will be held on February 24, 1916.

## PENNSYLVANIA ARBITRATION AND PEACE SOCIETY

The following memorial for Pan American unity has been sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

War is waging in Europe, involving many nations and attended by vast loss of human life and treasure, and waste of much that characterizes the achievement of civilization.

The heart of America is united as never before by this spectacle. Our sympathy and help go out to bind up the wounds of Europe. Our thoughts are busy with plans to render future wars impossible.

The immediate duty of the hour, however, is to limit, as much as possible, the area of conflict, and to preserve those neutral rights as well as to fulfill those neutral obligations which have received the sanction of time and experience.

There are in America twenty-one sister republics, sharing common ideals of democratic government, united by ties of sympathy and interest—administrative, commercial, scientific, and educational. Upon these republics, standing aloof from the European conflict, rests the obligation to prevent the destruction of those standards of international law and order which have developed in the course of the centuries. This can best be done through common understanding and united action, and we therefore earnestly urge upon you the desirability of calling a conference of the American republics to consider the rights and obligations of neutrals and to remain in permanent session during the course of the European conflict.

It is our earnest hope that such a permanent conference may ultimately serve as a mediating organ between the warring powers.

In any event, such an example of unity of purpose will be of lasting benefit to the cause of Pan Americanism and will lay the foundations for unity of action in the solution of many other problems of common concern to the republics of America and to the peace of the world.

Signed by authority and on behalf of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society.

GEORGE BURNHAM, JR. LEO S. ROWE.

CHARLES J. RHOADS. THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE.

CHARLES RICHARDSON. STANLEY R. YARNALL.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

#### ASSOCIATION TO ABOLISH WAR

The opportunity of the United States to take a constructive course for international co-operation in the present world crisis of war was the theme of a public mass meeting held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Sunday, January 2, under the auspices of the Association to Abolish War. This organization, formed recently by a group of people who seceded from the Massachusetts Peace Society because of its attitude in favor of increasing the national armament on the ground of need for better preparedness, is planning a series of similar meetings. Its opposition to all military agitation is uncompromising, and is based on the argument that civilization has passed the time when force should be used as an expedient or justifiable means for nations to employ in advancing their interests. The association urges that the United States, as the only great power not at war, owes a duty to the world to exert a positive influence for enduring peace by a policy expressing good will.

Unanimous passage of a set of resolutions condemning the plan to increase armament, as a policy of antagonism likely to endanger the best interests of the country by creating suspicion and enmity abroad and as a denial of the highest human ideals, was one result of the Faneuil Hall meeting. These were to be sent to President Wilson and to members of Congress. Many lines of thought were presented by the speakers, among whom were Charles F. Dole, president of the Twentieth Century Club; W. Harris Crook, Hibbard Fellow, from Oxford University, England, at Harvard; Miss Emily G. Balch, professor of economics and history at Wellesley and delegate to the Women's Peace Congress at The Hague; John MacLaren, a native Scotchman and secretary of the Stone-cutters and Masons' Union, and the Rev. J. Edgar Park, of West Newton, a native of Ulster county, Ireland. William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., a Boston financier, acted as chairman.

#### MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY

The society has just issued a leaflet containing a list of thirty speakers on "International Relations" who are recommended by the society. An important part of the work of the society consists in securing speakers on this subject in response to requests from organizations of all kinds.

A preliminary announcement has been made concerning the State intercollegiate oratorical contest which

will be held next April. First and second prizes of seventy-five dollars and fifty dollars each are offered by the society. A new rule will be followed in the Massachusetts contest this year. This will provide that at the close of each oration the contestant will be required to speak briefly and extemporaneously on topics relating to his main speech and suggested by members of the board of award.

Friends of the peace movement have been following with interest the investigations by the State Commission on Military Education and Reserve appointed last June to consider, among other matters, "the practicability of providing military training for youths in the public high schools" and "the advisability of requiring enrollment in the Massachusetts volunteer militia for a period of three years of all male citizens . . . upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, or a sufficient number thereof to maintain the several organizations of the Massachusetts volunteer militia at the maximum strength required by law." Members of the society have appeared before the commission both at hearings held in Boston and at those held in other cities. The commission, in its report to the legislature recently submitted, advocates continuing the voluntary system of enlistment without introducing the element of compulsion, and it specifically opposes military drills in the schools. The recommendations of the commission include the establishment of courses of military instruction in colleges, the development of physical training in the public schools, the teaching of military history, personal hygiene and camp sanitation in the public schools, and the establishment for school boys of summer training camps.

#### NEW ENGLAND DEPARTMENT.

In January, Dr. Tryon, director of this department, made a lecture tour in Maine and New Hampshire. He has been invited to return to New Hampshire for a second lecture tour, for which engagements have already been made at Franklin, Tilton, and Manchester.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES DEPARTMENT.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Peace Society met on January 3 at Raleigh, and planned for State convention to be held soon. The officers of the Atlanta Peace Society met on January 19 to map out the work of the society under the leadership of President Hood. A State convention is planned for Florida. Mr. W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, has made a gift of money to put THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE in several mountain schools in which he is interested.

#### PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Robert C. Root, the director of this department, has delivered a large number of addresses before various peace organizations and clubs, chiefly on "Preparedness and Military Drill in Schools." The department has reprinted and circulated, by permission, 10,000 copies of a pamphlet, "The Nation's Preparedness, Facts," by Hon. Claude Kitchin. Over 50,000 pages of special peace literature have been recently distributed to clergymen and high schools. Mr. William C. Allen and Rev. E. Guy Talbott have assisted in the work. Coaching workers has also been a part of the director's tasks.